2. (Twice Amended) A method for inhibiting immunoglobulin-induced toxicity resulting from immunoglobulin immunotherapy in a subject comprising administering a structurally altered antibody to the subject, the structurally altered antibody comprising a variable region and a constant region, multiple toxicity-associated regions in the CH2 domain being modified so as to render the constant region unable to mediate an antibody dependent cellular cytotoxicity response or activate complement thereby inhibiting immunoglobulin-induced toxicity resulting from immunotherapy.

3. (Amended) A method for inhibiting immunoglobulin-induced toxicity resulting from immunotherapy in a subject comprising administering an Ig fusion protein to the subject, the Ig fusion protein having multiple structurally altered toxicity-associated regions in the CH2 domain.

4. (Amended) A method for inhibiting immunoglobulin-induced toxicity resulting from immunotherapy in a subject comprising administering an Ig fusion protein to the subject, the Ig fusion protein comprising a modified constant region, the modification being a structural alteration in multiple toxicity-associated regions within the CH2 domain.

D5

5. (Amended) A method for preventing immunoglobulin-induced toxicity resulting from immunotherapy for a disease in a subject comprising:

(a) selecting an immunoglobulin which recognizes and binds a target, the target being associated with the disease;

(b) mutating the immunoglobulin so selected by structurally altering multiple toxicity-associated regions in the CH2 domain of the immunoglobulin thereby creating a structurally altered immunoglobulin;

(c) administering the structurally altered immunoglobulin of step (b) to the subject under conditions so that the structurally altered immunoglobulin recognizes and binds the target thereby alleviating symptoms associated with the disease.

6. (Amended) A method for preventing immunoglobulin-induced toxicity resulting from immunotherapy for a disease in a subject comprising:

(a) selecting an Ig fusion protein which recognizes and binds a target, the target being associated with the disease;

(b) structurally altering multiple toxicity-associated regions in the CH2 domain of the constant region of the Ig protein so selected;